THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9439.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 21st October 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

DUNCAN, GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 21st October, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The New fast sailing *Liverpool* built Ship *Tory* 650 Tons. *Arch. Reid* Commander. For Frieght apply to.

DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 14st Oct. 1837.

FOR LONDON,—The *Portsea*, *Captain James Smith*, of 500 Tons burthen, will sail for London on the 9th proximo. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to,

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new Ship *Susan*, *John Young*, Commander, burthen per Register 577 Tons, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage (having comfortable accommodations) apply to.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The teak built *Ship Mermaid*, 600 tons, *Ingram Chapman*, Commander, having ¾ of her cargo engaged will positively sail on 1st November and carries an experienced Surgeon.—Apply to Captain *Chapman* at the Office of Messrs. [illegible] *Nicol and Co*—Rampart Row, [illegible]er, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. Bax H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way, for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 21th Oct., 1137.

FOR CHINA.—The *Mary Dugdale* for freight apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol*, and Co. having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.—Bombay, 21st October, 1837.

THE *Schooner Emily*, expressly to be fitted up for the accommodation of six Passengers, will be dispatched for the Red Sea, about the 10th December next, or earlier should inducement offer.

For terms apply to *W. Baxter Esq.* at *Messrs. Forbes and Co's*, office.—Bombay, 21st Oct. 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods Chattels, Rights and Credits of PATRICK HUNTER, late a Captain in the Military service, of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

NOTICE, I have this day admitted *Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee*, a Partner in my business which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2d October, 1837.

WITH reference to the above Notification the public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretaryship of the Sun Insurance, Office, is transferred to the Firm of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Sec. Sun Insurance Office.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 21st October 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 21st October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal having determined, in consequence of the alterations effected by the New Regulations for Postage which came into operation on the 1st instant, to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will now consist of one sheet, and be published everyTuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter, and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of those days to all outstations *bearing postage*. The Subscribers to this paper will thus be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminution of postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, October, 21st 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, On Wednesday, next the 25th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned, viz. The remainder of an Invoice of Glass Ware, and Saddlery, (both of which are recommended to notice,) an Invoice of Fancy and Plain Stationery, consisting of Embossed Boards, Medallions, Letter and Note Paper, plain Foolscap and Letter Paper, grey Sheeting and Senna, Cloth, Spotted Jamdannies, striped and spotted Dimity, Europe and Bengal, Chintzes, Gingham Umbrellas, Beaver Hats, Epsom Salts, Brass Cocks, Japanned Tea Trays, an Invoice of Hams, Boxes of Superior Manilla Cigars and a variety of excellent Household furniture the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

AT NOON.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbite Lane, 21st October, 1837.

YATES AND CO. Will sell by Public Auction on Thursday next the 26th instant.

An Invoice of saddlery comprising, hunting Racing, Hussar and Ladies saddles and bridles complete, also spare bridles, Girths, head-stall reins, stirrup leathers, and martingales.

YATES AND CO. will also dispose of the following articles, on the same day, viz. brass mouldings, Oil Cloth, 50 pieces of Flannel, Black and white silk stockings, silk Gloves, a handsome French Clock, colored Fustian, coarse scarlet broad Cloth, 100 Bolts of slightly damaged Canvas, Leather breeches, a pair of large looking Glasses, Moon shades, 100 Hams, just imported, double and single night Caps, Jams, and Jellies, Blank books Cricket batts and Balls. Subalterns Gold Epaulets, silk Sashes, silk Girdles, new regulation shakoe Hats complete, 10 Persian Carpets, a quantity of Doriahs, and a number of shovels.

To close an account 300 bags of slightly Damaged Pepper positively without limit or reserve and 100 dozen of sherry and 50 boxes of French claret.

AT NOON.

2 Saddle Horses 1 second hand buggy 1 Palanquin and 2 English Dogs, and any Horses or Carriages that may offer.—Meadow Street 21st October 1837.

THE SPECTATOR.

A MADRAS NEWSPAPER published twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday

The SPECTATOR is printed on a double sheet and contains 32 Columns of matter.

Terms of Subscription ~~Rs~~ 10 per quarter or 35 ~~Rs~~ per annum if paid in advance.

N. B. The total annual postage to any part of the Bombay Presidency will be ~~Rs~~ 20.

Agents at Bombay Messrs. SKINNER and Co.

MORISON'S PILLS.

THE vegetable universal Medicine of the British College of Health.

Mr. J. C. DEGAMA, has received by the *Walmer Castle*, a genuine supply of the celebrated Morison's Pills, which he begs to recommend to his customers, and further begs to inform them, that he will continue to receive fresh supplies by every convenient opportunity through the Agency of a most valuable friend of his, at the seat of the Proprietors.---Bombay, 21st October, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MUSIC.

H. A. CANNON, in announcing to the gentry and the public in general, the proposed Establishment of the above Institution, begs leave most respectfully to request their support and patronage. The Library will not only embrace all the latest compositions of the most eminent, professors, native and foreign, but a great portion of the elementary works that have been recently published, and which have so much facilitated the acquisition of a knowledge, of the joyous science, together with a very extensive selection of the works of the old Masters.

The Library will be constantly supplied with all the most approved novelties, of the day, Vocal and Instrumental. For Terms of Subscription Etc. apply to H. A. CANNON, No. 30, Meadow Street.—Bombay, 21st October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have recently received for sale, the undermentioned Carriages, which they beg to recommend to notice.

A Cab Phæton, Painted olive Green, picked out with black, handsomely lined with Drab Maroon, with a handsome set of harness, price Rs. 1800.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Bright Chocolate, picked out with black, and lined with Drab Cloth, with a set of handsome Harness, price, Rs. 2500.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Brown, picked out with Orange, lined with dark Chocolate colored Cloth, price Rs. 2000.

A Britzka, Painted Bottle Green, picked out with light green, handsomely lined with Green Maroon, with a set of handsome Harness, price Rs. 2200.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH AND Co., who have on hand many other vehicles, both new and second hand.—Nesbit Lane, 10th October, 1837.

CARBONEL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st. growth Claret in Quarts per doz.	Rs.	36
Do..Do. Do. in Pints.....do..	"	22½
2d..Do..Do. in Quarts.. ..do..	"	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry.. .do..	"	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality unrivalled in this market.....do..	"	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 21st of October 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

A CARD.—*Ruttonjee Cursetjee* has lately received a case of Ladies Bonnets by the Walmer Castle, on commission from a fashionable House in Grosvenor Square, which he has exposed for sale at his Shop, opposite to Messrs. *Wooler*, and Co.

R. C. has also for sale on commission some Gold consular double bottom Hunting Watches by *McCabe*.—Bombay, 21st October, 1837.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra's*, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.*, at the following prices.

Whole Tickets	at ~~Rs~~	102	2	each
Half Do.	at.. "	50	2	do.
Quarter Do.	at.. "	25	3	do.
One eight Do.	at.. "	13		do.

TERMS – CASH.

Gentlemen at Outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittances,

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 26th Instant.—Bombay, 18th October, 1837.

BAJONJEE FUCKEERJEE begs to acquaint his Friends and public that he has just received a fresh Batch of superior high cast Arab Horses from Bussorah, by the Buglow belonging to *Arab Hoowas* and amongst them some promising ones for the Turf and likewise some Excellent chargers.—Bombay, 20th October 1837.

NOTICE.—Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Quarter Master of the 3d Regiment N. I. up to the 15th proximo for the supply of four thousand (4,000) yards of Sheeting Cloth for the use of the said regiment: the Cloth to be delivered into the Quarter Master's Stores at Asseerghur free of expense on or before the 31st December 1837 till which time it will be at the Contractors risk: on its receipt it will be subjected to the inspection of a Committee of officers who will decide on the manner in which the Contract has been executed. The Tenders must specify the length and breadth of each piece of Cloth and be accompanied by a sample of the same. The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be expected to lodge security in the hands of Messrs. *Jehangeer Nasserwanjee and Co.* to the amount of two hundred (200) rupees which will be forfeited in the event of any breach in the performance of the contract.

A. CRAWFORD, Lieut. Quar. Mas.
3rd Regt. N. I.

Asseerhgur, Oct. 12th 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira (Gordon Duff, and Co's.) at Rs. 280 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.

Ditto Malmsey do. (do. do.) at Rs. 130 per half quarter Cask.

Ditto Port (Knowles's) at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Full flavored Claret (1825) at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Superior old Pale Sherry at Rs. 250 per Hhd. or Rs. 16 per dozen.

Fine golden colored do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs. 13 per dozen.

Also a few superior, well finished, double barreled Rifles and Guns, and Holster Pistols, in cases with Instruments complete.

Double Barrelled Rifles, (No. 12 Balls) at Rs. 400 each.

Ditto Guns from Rs. 300 at Rs. 120 each.

Hoslter Pistols from Rs. 120 at Rs, 45 each.

Terms Cash,—apply at their office, Rampart Row.—Bombay 21st Oct., 1837.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just received on Sale for ready Cash,—a set of Instruments consisting of:

8 Clarionets. vizt. 5 B—2 C—and I E	
2 Bassoons,	1 Serpent,
2 Flutes,	1 Pr. of Cymbals.
2 Piccoloes,	2 French Horns,
1 Trumpet,	1 Bass Horn,
1 Key'd Buggle'	1 Trombone.

They have been used,—are in good repair and of excellent Tones,—Price Rs. 11,00.

WOOLER AND CO.—MR. J, H. WOOLER, sole partner in India, of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., begs leave to request, that all persons indebted to the said firm, will make early arrangements for the settlement of their accounts.

And all Persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same for payment, before the 1st of January ensuing.

Mr. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his best thanks to the public, and particulary to the Civil and Military Services, for the liberal support afforded for so long a period to the late firm of W. and Co., and he trusts that the present firm (of which he is a member) will continue to receive and to merit a continuance of the same.

WOOLER AND Co., respectfully beg leave now to offer their services to the Civil and Military portion of the community and to the public generally, in the execution of commissions from Europe, which their Mr. W., (having recently returned to this country) has made every arrangement at Home for the purpose of enabling them to undertake with as much dispatch and upon as liberal terms, as any other House in Bombay. And they trust that an experience of upwards of 37 years in India will insure their affording equal satisfaction.—Bombay, 12th October, 1837.

ON SALE,—Or to be rented for such length of time as may be agreed upon after the first day of November next that Bungalow at present occupied as a Mess room by the 19th Regt. N. I. at Poona.

Apply to Mesers *Dirom Carter and Co.*, —Bombay, 21st October 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

"WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. Malvery, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned Articles, the property of the Cochin Circar, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, until the 30th November next.

The Tenders will be opened on the following day in this Office, when the most advantageous offers will be accepted if approved by the Circar,

2000 Logs of Teak Timber.
3500 Dutch lbs. of Wax Candles.
2000 Ditto of Bees Wax.
16 Candies of Pepper [Candy of 500 English lbs.]

The Tenders for Timber must be for the whole quantity, and should distinctly specify, the price per Candy of each Class.

The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one square Kole [a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.]

The Timber is classed as follows.

	Length.		Breadth.
1st Class from	25 to 30	Malabar Koles	12 Borrels & upwards.
2d Ditto „	20 to 24¾	Ditto	12 Do. Do.
3d Ditto „	16 to 19¼	Ditto	12 Do. Do.
4th Ditto „	12 to 18¾	Ditto	10 Do. Do.
5th Ditto „	8 to 11¾	Ditto	8 Do. Do.
6th Ditto „	6 to 7¾	Ditto	5 Do. Do.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of * * * * * the property of the Cochin Government."—Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 6th September, 1837.

(Signed.) T. Vencata Soobiah,—*Dewan.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the Subscribers to the Fund or the Public in General.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal team Fund C, B. Greenlaw,—*Secretary.*
9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. Lardner's letter to Lord Melbourne, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.
FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. Greenlaw,—*Secretary.*
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

Advertised previously..	1197	John Lowe and Co.....	10
Aushootos Day.....	1	Ninian McKinzie.....	5
Promothonauth Day,....	1	A. Parker.....	5
M. Rousseau,.....	2	Dr. Maxton,.....	5
Stewart and Co.....	10	Dr Macgowan,.....	2
John Hastie,.....	5	Biale and Co.....	25
Jas. Hastie,.....	5	N. F. Biale,.....	5
J. M. Dicey.....	2	H. L. Christiana,.....	5
H. Stainforth, (Sylhet)....	2	G. R. Gordon,.....	5
Captain A. B. Clapperton.....	2	Gocul Chand Gangooly..	5
D. Clark.....	2	Twentyman and Co,....	2
W. Oxborough, by his Atty. Thos. P. Oxborough.....	4	W. Turner,.....	2
Thos. P. Oxborough,....	3	T. Ostell,.....	2
H. G. Oxborough.....	2	W. H. Hammerton,.....	2
Jas. Rostan, Jur.....	2	Jas. Monteith,.....	4
Benjamin L. Verbon.....	1	Thos. Payne,.....	1
John H. Rostan,.....	1	D. Wilson,.....	4
W. B. Rostan.....	1	Macfarlane and Co.,....	2
W. Clark.....	1	Jno, Stuart,.....	1
Rd, Pallas.....	1	F. Burkinyoung and Co..	5
Major G. Hutchinson....	2	Pittar and Co.,.....	5
Newab Tahowar Jung....	2	T. L. Thomson,.....	5
C. Herd.....	2	N. H. Thomson,.....	1
Messrs. Hughes and Templar.....	5	Henry Hall,.....	2
John Hughes,.....	2	Jas. Patten,.....	1
E. Templar,.....	2	J. Hill.....	1
M. W. Woollaston.....	5	G. P. Leycester, Morsheda bad,.....	2
H. A. Woollaston,.....	2	G. G. McPherson, ditto..	5
P. W. Luard, (Chittagong).....	1	R. H. Rattray,.....	1
David Smith, by his Attorney Adam F. Smith,	5	W. Braddon,.....	4
Capt. Harrington.....	2	H. Smith,.....	1
John Shircore,(Additional)	1	H. Walters,.....	4
Thos. Brae, by his Attorney C. L. Pinto,.....	2	Capt. E. Sanders. Engrs.	2
Radanauth Dutt.....	5	Ross D. Mangles,.....	5
J. Coull.....	2	Major T. M. Taylor,....	2
A. D. Coull,.....	2	R. Walker,.....	4
L. A. Davidson,.....	2	Sir Charles D'Oyly Bt..	2
Wm. Thompson,.....	5	G. C. Cheap, Mymunsing	8
J. Dunbar,.....	2	E. V. Irwin, ditto,.....	2
Lieut. Abercrombie, (Engineers).....	1	M. W. Carruthers, ditto.	2
W. Jnglis,.....	1	Capt. T. Hickman, Artillery,.....	1
Christr Waller,.....	1	Capt. C. Dallas, ditto,..	1
Ramchunder Ghosal....	1	Lieut. Col. R Powney. ditto.....	2
W. G. Smith,.....	1	Lieut. N. A. Staples..	1
T. H Maddock,.....	10	Lieut. G. T. Graham,..	1
The Hon'ble J. C. Erskine	2	Lieut. H. N. Pepper,..	1
Lieut. H. A. Austin,....	1		
J. J. Harvey,.....	4		
J. A. Heynes,.....	4	Numbers 304	Shares 1493

Books for Subscriptions are now with each Members of the Committee, and with the gentlemen and at the places following:—

Bruce, Shand and Co. Trade Rooms.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. Army Agency Reading
M. M. Manuk, Esq. Rooms.
Exchange Rooms. Calcutta Library.
Bengal Club.

Books will be sent with thanks to any firm or gentleman, whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the subscription.

Chas. B. Greenlaw,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.
September 30, 1837

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

John Morphew.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી

ફેઠલ•શઢી•ઢરનારને•શતાઢ્જે•ઉપર•ઢફે લી•જનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ રજઓ•ઝીજ•વેલા•જેણીતુ•ઢરે•તાંફાં•શ્રુ ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•ફાલ•ની•મોશમનો•ફઢો ઝીધેલોછે ❀

ઢાલી•એલચી•છુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ ગાઉ•પરમાણે•લાગ•ઢરવા•દેશે•નફીતે•ઢ લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ લચી•ની•અરજી•એઢડી•અથવા•ફરએઢ•જ ઢા•ની•પણ•એઢશી•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નફી•ઢર વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી• વધારેછે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર તલ•ની•તે•બેવરી•શાદરીમો•ચુડા•બાંધી•શર ઢારનાં•ખરચથી•જઢાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ તા•પરમાણે•વાંફાણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે❀

મરીનો•જઢો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા શે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની•તે•ચુડા•બાંધી•એલચીની•શરત•પરમાં ણે•વાંફાણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે ❀

એલચી•ઉપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•૩પીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત• ાખવા•તથા•મરી•ઉપર•દર•ખાં ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઢબુલ•થઆપઢી•બે જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફેતો•ફોએતો ૨૫ દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપઢમો•રેફેતો•ફોઈતો આઠ•દાફાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જેનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•તથા•મરી• તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•ઢાફાડી• નફી•લઢ્જશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•ઢવેજ• ગુનેફ્ગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઢબાલો•રફ•તથા ખાતલ•થાશે ❀

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જેખી•આપેઆ• પઢીનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંથે•રેફેશે ❀

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઢાં ઢ•ઝીનાથી•વાઢેઇ•થાવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઠલ•ઢા ફી•ઢરનારને•પુફેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે ❀

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઢરીને• લ ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફોરબંદ•ઢરી• ઢે બલેઆલેમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરનાં•રાજાનાં•ઉ ઢીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામુ•ઢરી•તે•ઉપ ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આમે•અરજી•ઢલાંની જનશાનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોઢલવી ❀

જેઢોઢ•અરજ•ઢરશે•તેનાંએને•છુટછે•જે શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•હજુર•ઢચેરીમો•અરજી ઉઘાડતી•વખત•તાંફાં•આવે•તાંફાંતેનાંઓ ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•ઉઘાડશે ❀

જાંન•મારફીઉ
શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરની•શરઢારનો•વે પાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the undermentioned articles until the 31st day of October next,

Elephant Tusks 1st Sort, about	2	Candies	of	600 E. lbs
Do. do. 2d do.	2	do.	of	do.
Do. Grinders	½	do.	of	do.
Bees Wax	8	do.	of	do.
Light Pepper	19	do.	of	500 do.
Dammer	2	do.	of	600 do.
Teak Timbers	100			
" Planks	948			
" Slabs	500			
" Taldam and Plank Pieces	246			
" Sheathing Boards	3668			
" Joists or Beams	209			

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date, when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer, if approved of, accepted.

A deposit of one-third of the amount of any of the articles tendered for must be deposited twenty five days after the tender is accepted if from either of the Presidencies or twelve days if from the neighbourhood.

Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

* * The Advertisement for Sale by Auction, dated 2d August, is withdrawn.

John Morphew.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.
Coml. Office, Alleppey, 4th Sept., 183 7.

ફેઠલ•શઢી•ઢરનારને•શતાઢ્જે•તારીખ ૩ મી•અઢટોબર•આવતા•મઢીનાંની•શ્રુધી• ઠલ•ઢફેલો•માલ•વેચાતો•આપવા•શાકુ•પ ોજલો•લેશે ❀

ફાઢી•દાંત•અવલનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી દર•એઢ ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ફાઢી•દાંત•કુજા•અમનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી દર•એઢ ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ફાઢીની•દાફાડ•આશરે•અરધી•ખાંડી દર•એઢ ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ઢાચુ•મીન•આશરે•આઠ•ખાંડી•દર•એઢ ૬૦૦ રતલની ❀

ફલઢાં•મરી•આશરે ૧૮ ખાંડી•દર•એઢ ૫૦૦ રતલની ❀

દાંમર•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•દર•એઢ ૬૦૦ રતલના ❀

શાગવાંની•લાઢડાં•..... ૧૦૦
શાગવાંની•પાટીઆં•..... ૯૪૮
શાગવાંની•અછોલાં•..... ૫૦૦
શાગવાંની•તાલદંમ•અથવા•પા ટીઆંનાં•ઢટઢાઓ•..... } ૨૪૬
ઢરારનાં•પાટીઆં•..... ૩૬૬૮
ઝીમો•..... ૨૦૯

ઈ•ઉપલી•જીનશ•વેચાતી•લેવાનાં•પરપોજ લો•ઢેબલે•આલેમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરનાં•રાજા નાં•ઉઢીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામ•ઢરી• તે•ઉપર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આઈ•પરપોજ લ•ઢલાંની•જનશનુછે•તે•ઉપર•છાપેલી•મુ દત•શ્રુધી•મોફોરબંધ•ઢરી•આપશે•તે•લેશે નેતેમો•ભાવ•અખેરથી•ખુલ્લુ•ઢરી•લખી•જ ણાવવો•શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•હજુર•ઢચેરીમો પરપોજલ•ઢરનારાઓને•આવવાની•તાંફાં• રજછે•તાંફાં•તેઓનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તે• જેની•ઝીમત•વધુતી•હશે•તેને•તે•જે•તેનુ• ઢબુલ•ઢરવુ•ઘટશે•તો•ઢરશે ❀

પરપોજલ•ઢબુલ•થઆપઢી•જે• પરપોજલ•ઢરશે•તે•ઘણીઢ•તેમો•લખેલી•ઝ મતનો•એઢ•તરીજે•ફીશી•જે•ઝીજે•દશા વરનાં•તાલુઢાનો•ફોએતો•પચીશ•દાડામો• તથા•તાંફાંની•પડોશમાંનાં•ગાંમોનો•ફોએ તો•બાર•દાડામો•અમાનત•દાખલ•હવેજ• આપવો ❀

ઢાંઢ•વધારે•જેણીતા•થાવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઠલ શઢી•ઢરનારને•અરજ•ઝીધાથી•માલુમ•થશે❀

જે•જફેર•ખબર•ઝીજી•આગાશટની•તે રીખની•લખેલી•છપાવી•હતી•તે•ઢાફાડી• નાંખીછે ❀

જાંન•મારફીઉ
શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરની•શરઢારનો વેપાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ
શ્રી•આલપઢના•વેપાર•ખાતાની
આફીશના• ૪ ઠી•શપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

FOR SALE.—A few English Sheep recently arrived, apply to *Denshaw Merwanjee* at the Shroff shop behind St Thomas's Church near the Tamarind tree.—Bombay, 20th Oct. 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT *Ragoba Anuntajee, Succaram, Pootaba*, and *Ragoonath Dadoba*, Heirs of the late *Anpoornabay* widow of *Pandoorang Shamjee*, have contracted with *Wittoba Mancojee*, to sell or dispose of two pieces of ground situated as follows:- one at Green Market and the other at Mamon Wadah the property of the said Anpoornabay widow of Pandoorang Shamjee, any person, or persons, having any claims, demands, Mortgage, or inheritable rights &c. he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said Purchaser Wittoba Mancojee, at New Lane Street, within 15 days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated 18th October 1837.

TO BE LET.—The two adjoing Houses at Colabah, opposite to *M. F. Brownrigg Esq.*, apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee* opposite to the Sally gate.—Bombay, 20th October, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A large Commodious Upper-rooomed House, situated in Meadows street, opposite to the Portuguese Chapel, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in the Fort.—20th October, 1837.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1837.

No. 460.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 13th instant, to grant Assistant Surgeon Elliot, Civil Surgeon at Dhoolia, leave to visit the Presidency on private affairs, for a period of three months from the 1st of November, and to permit Assistant Surgeon Ritchie, now on General duty, to perform his duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1837.

No. 461.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieutenant T. Cleather, to act as Interpreter to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, from the 12th July last, during the absence of second Lieutenant Gaisford on Committee duty.

No. 462.—It having been brought to the notice of Government that indents not in accordance with existing Regulations have frequently been preferred, and Stores issued thereon, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that Ordnance Commissaries and other Officers in charge of Military Stores shall, in the first instance, be held personally responsible to Government through the Accountant and Auditor of Military Stores, for all issues of Stores made by them.

2. Whenever objections may exist whether as regards form or date of Indents, nature or quantity of Stores demanded, Officers in charge of Military Stores will be liable to be checked the amount of the Stores issued, unless, reference has been made on the subject to the Military Store Accountant.

3. Regimental proportions of Stores being generally established, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council with the view of preventing unnecessary delay by the transmission of documents from one Station to another is pleased to dispense with the signature of Divisional and Stational Commanding Officers and to direct that all ordinary indents from Regiments for Stores, the established proportion of which is known, shall be forwarded direct from Regiments to the Ordnance Commissary, Barrack Master, or other Officer in charge of Military Stores, authorized by Regulations to meet the demands

4. Indents when of an "extraordinary nature as also" "Emergent" indents, shall continue to receive the same sanction as is prescribed by the Government General Order 8th February 1830, only that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct in such cases the word "Emergent" or "extraordinary" shall be written by the sanctioning authority himself.

5. Proceedings of Committees of survey upon Regimental stores shall henceforth be confirmed by station or Regimental Commanding Officers, as the case may be, instead of being forwarded to Divisional Commanding Officers for countersignature; Ordnance Commissaries and Officers in charge of Military Stores will still however be held responsible that the Regulations of Government from time to time promulgated, have been observed in each document of this nature received by them as a voucher to their accounts, and when, on any occasion it may appear that the Stores Surveyed have not lasted the prescribed period, Ordnance Officers shall, before receiving such Stores or issuing others in lieu, refer the case to the Military Store Accountant, accompanied by the fullest explanation from the Committee, or letter to the same effect from the Officer Commanding the Regiment returning the Stores.

6. At Stations where there may not be an Ordnance Depot or Station Staff Officer in charge of Military Stores, such proceedings shall be submitted thro' the Divisional Commissary of Ordance or Assistant Quarter Master General as the case may be, for the decision of the Commanding Officer, who will direct the sale on the spot of such Stores as may not be worth the expense of transport to the supplying Arsenal or Station Staff Officer. As however the Right Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary that Ordnance or Ordnance Carriages, Shot and Shell in Artillery Regimental charge shall not be disposed of by sale without the sanction of the Commandant of Artillery acting under the authority of Government, it is hereby directed that the proceedings of Committees on such stores shall in all cases be drawn out separately, and submitted for the decision of the Commandant of Artillery through the Divisional Brigadier of Artillery and Ordnance Assistant. At Stations not coming within the range of a Division of the Army such as Asseerghur or Sattara, and to which no Ordnance Depot may be attached, the proceedings of Committees of Survey or Military Stores will be submitted for the decision of the Commandant of Artillery thro' the Ordnance Assistant.

7. At such Stations whenever it may appear to the satisfaction of the authorities abovementioned that repairable Stores can with facility be repaired on the Spot, Quarter Masters of Regiments will under the authority of the Commanding Officer of the Station or Regiment, have the work performed in the local Bazar presenting a Contingent Bill under the sanction of the Divisional Commanding Officer, or the Commandant of Artillery (as the case may be) for the amount of expence thus incurred.

8. Unserviceable Arms are to be considered an exception to the above rules and are on all occasions to be returned to the Ordnance Department.

As Ordnance Officers or others in charge of Military Stores are in all cases to be held responsible that Stores are not packed up for dispatch from their respective Arsenals without due authority, it does not appear to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council that any further sanction is necessary to be affixed to the package lists previous to their transmission to Commissariat Officers, the transport of the Stores will be effected by those Officers under the operation of the Regulations established, departmentally.

10. All former Orders issued under the above distinct heads, at variance with the rules now established, are accordingly hereby annulled.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October, 1837.

No. 92.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from a letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd of June last, (No. 10.)

The death of Captain James Jeakes, of the Indian Navy having occasioned a vacancy in the Retired list of Senior Officers of the Indian Navy, who receive pensions of £800 in this Country, we have allowed Captain John Crawford, to retire on the above pension from the 8th April 1837, the date of the decease of Captain Jeakes.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Gov.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the oriental languages, that the undermentioned gentleman was examined on the 10th instant, and was pronounced to have attained such proficiency in the Hindoostanee language as qualifies him for official employment viz.t.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, who arrived in Bombay on the 3rd of May 1837.

The committee has also reported that Messrs. E. H. Briggs, C. G. Prendergast, and A. C. Stuart, were examined on the same day in the Guzerattee language, and Mr. D. Davidson, in Mahrattee, and were found qualified for the transaction of public business in those languages respectievly.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant assistant surgeon Elliott, civil surgeon at Dhoolia, leave to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs for a period of three months, from the 1st of November, and to permit assistant surgeon Ritchie, now on general duty, to perform his duties during his absence.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the Reverend A. Goode, chaplain of Kirkee, leave of absence for a fortnight from the 10th instant, to proceed to Singhur, the Reverend E. Mainwaring M. A. performing his duties during his absence.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1837.

Mr. R. Mills, principal collector of Poona, has been permitted to proceed, on deputation, into the districts, from the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1837.

Lieutenant G. Fuljames, superintending experiments in boring for water in Guzerat, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidence, on duty.

Bombay Castle, 16th October, 1837.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, is appointed assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar.

Mr. A. St. John Richardson, is attached to the Tannah collectorate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1837.

Mr. C. Sims, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge of the adawlut, at the detached station of Dhoolia on the 11th of May last.

Mr. A. Hornby, is allowed an extension of one month's leave of absence, to remain at the presidency for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 17th October, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of sudder Dewanee adawlut issued a sunnud, on the 25th ultimo, to Chuttoorbhoojdass Jeemeentmul, authorizing him to practice as a Vakeel in the adawlut of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaseed to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud dated the 13th instant, to Azum Peshtunjee Isfundiarjee, appointing him Moonsiff at Broach, in the zillah of Surat.

Published by order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council.
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION. The Mint Engineer having reported that such progress has been made in the repair of the shaft of the Honorable Company's Steamer Berenice as to render it, but little doubtful that the vessel will be ready for sea on the 5th of November next, notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Berenice shall take her departure from hence to Suez on that day, and even if any failure should occur in the casting of the remaining pieces required to finish the repairs, an event which the greatest care and skill cannot always prevent, it is more than probable that the Atalanta will return in sufficient time to be dispatched in her stead.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 17th October 1837.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that as the 22nd falls on Sunday, the departure of the Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, for Suez is deferred until the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. or until the arrival of the Calcutta Dak of the 9th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Secy to Govt.*
Bombay, Castle, 18th October 1837.

NOTICE.

The overland mail for dispatch by Hugh Lindsay Steamer, will be closed at 3 P. M. precisely, on Monday the 23rd instant.

F. BOURCHIER,—*Post Master Genl.*
Bombay, 18th October 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 11th instant.....	Chests	387
	Chests	387

MALWA.

Passes granted on the 22nd ultimo.....	Chests	58
	Chests.	58

IMPORTED

From the 23d Nov. 1836, to the 10th instant	Chests	19,765
Dittto from the 11th to 17th instant.....	,, ,,	12
	Chests	19,777

EXPORTED.

From the 23d Nov. 1836. to the 10th instant	Chests	18,9464
Ditto from the 11th to the 17th instant.....	,,	67
	Chests	19,0311

J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*
Bombay, 18th October 1837.

DURPUN,—OCTOBER 20.

We have had much gratification to learn that the Governor General has been pleased to take a favourable notice of the exertions of Soobajee Bappoo and Onkar Bhat, the two Pundits of Malwa with whose names our readers must have been well familiar from our frequent notices of their works, and their zeal in diffusing education in Malwa under the auspices of the Political agent of Bhopal. We are informed that His Lordship has sent, at the recommendation of the Gentleman above alluded to, two elegant silver ink-stands in consideration of their learning and their desire to enlighten their fellow countrymen, as shewn in their works on geography and Astronomy. His Lordship has also been pleased to grant them sunnds in English and Sanscrit testifying his approbation of their high talents and the use they are making of them.

The Pundits upon whom these honours have been conferred, have also eminently disguished themselves for writing against and doing all in their power to check the practice of infanticide.

We have no doubt that their future labours will prove more and more valuable in the cause in which they are engaged, and that the approbation of the highest authority thus conveyed to them will stimulate their industry.

Our countrymen have now for several years past, been acting in the capacity of Grand Jurors and Justices of the Peace, and in other important public commissions for improving the condition and trade of our island. It is well known that in the opinion of almost all functionaries with whom they have been thus associated, their experience and local knowledge have proved of great value on many important occasions, and we have heard of several measures which have originated entirely with the Native branch of the bench of justices of the Peace. As heads of the community and guardians of its interests, they have been the means of bringing several important grievances to the notice of Government; among which we may instance their recent successful remonstrance against the intended rules for regulating the buildings and promoting the comfort and salubrity of the island, and their representation on the subject of bailing night offences. This is only a small beginning of the manifestation of public spirit among our countrymen; but who could have dreamed of this ten years ago. Let our leading men continue the same course; and we may hope under our present liberal Government to see improvements rapidly come upon us without number.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure	To what port.	Touching where.
H C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.....	Superintendent Indian Navy.....	23rd October...	Red Sea..	
Allerton.....	Messrs. Edmond Bibby & Co.....	24th ditto.....	Columbo..	
Mermaid.....	Do. W. Nicol and Co.. ..	1st November.	London...	
Blake.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co...	Do. ditto.....	China	
Portsea.....	Do. W. S. Grey & Co.....	9th do.....	London...	
Sarah.....	Do. ditto....	15th do.....	Do.	
Tory.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co...	Do do.....	Liverpool.	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—21ST OCTOBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday..... ☽	3 36	4 4
Sunday, ...	4 38	5 18
Monday.....	6 2	6 47

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sel.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½	@ 111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	112	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	100¾	100½
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	99¼	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....		
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....	1 | 11	1 | 9
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	221	222
Sovereigns each.....	10¾	10½

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Surg. A. Henderson, E. Genl. Hospital, from Deckan.
Asst. Surg. F. S. Arnott, 20th Rt. N. I. from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign McGregor, 21st Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
2d Lieut W. S. Suart, Engineers, to Northern Konkan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Hingolee on the evening of the 10th of October the Lady of N. A. Woods Esq Surgeon of a daughter.

On Thursday the 19th October at Kamballa the residence of E. H. Townsend Esq. the wife of Mr. George Candy, of a son.

On the 19th instant the Lady of Major Wilson 23d Regt N. I. of a son.

At Mazagone on the 20th instant the Lady of Captain A. W. Pringle, of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—none.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18th.—The East India Company's Sloop of War Amherst, J. E. Rogers acting Commander to Persian Gulph.

Do. 19th.—The East India Company's Surveying Brig Palinurus, Lieut. T. G. Carless, to Red Sea.

Do. Do.—The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, Lieut. R. Ethersey, in charge to Point de Galle.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Nurbudda, and Brig of War Euphrates.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah. Allerton, John Knox, Asia. and Orient.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Mecca, Pied, montese, and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1837.

We believe there is but little doubt that the *Berenice* will be in a condition to start upon the 30th of next month the day which we see is appointed by the Government notification. We may we think also say that her supply of Coals will be secured so as to avoid all inconvenience in this respect. We shall be well satisfied that our Engineers succeed in repairing the damage which the engine of the *Berenice* sustained, and as we now have three steamers running from this Port, which number will probably be increased before any great lapse of time, we hope that measures will be taken to put adequate means at their disposal to ensure the efficient repair of any accidents which may happen, as more frequently be anticipated, when several are performing the voyages.

Some of the difficulties which we anticipated in consequence of the injudicious and impolitic proceedings of the Calcutta authorities with reference to the Opium bonus are beginning to manifest themselves, for the edification and we think confusion of the astute calculators who have marshalled the Government refund with so much nicety among the Opium holders. The merchants at Penang were excluded from participating in this bonus or refund on the absurd and untenable ground, that they had not participated in the loss which had resulted from the overtrading overbidding and overreaching of the Calcutta speculators. Those clear no-Babbage-heads who made their discriminating calculations came to a selfish conclusion, (although the Singapore merchants must have paid as high prices for their Opium as the Merchants at Calcutta for that which remained in the Government godowns,) that it was unnecessary to make them any grant or bonus as they might probably have disposed of their purchases. As if indeed that same overtrading overjobbing and overspeculating which threatened so much ruin to the Calcutta traders, would not operate upon those at Penang because they happened to be a little more to the southward, and nearer the China market than their brethren of the Ganges. Now however, it turns out that the Opium of the Penang merchants remained unsold on the 1st of June, the day which was to exclude the Straits merchants from participating in the Government bounty, and their Chamber of Commerce is now asserting their right to a share of the spoils upon the same grounds, and with quite as much justice as relied upon by those who led them into the scrape. On what sound principle (of which however it appears absurd to talk, as there appears no principle from the beginning to the end of the measure) are the Penang merchants to be excluded from their share of the feast; the fault was not theirs,—the overtrading was not theirs—the high prices were not generated by them, but by the indiscretion evinced at Calcutta, and, as they were compelled to purchase at those prices by the Calcutta Merchants, they appear to have a more equitable claim than the former for Government relief. As the Penang trader purchased at the Calcutta prices his losses must have been equally great as and perhaps even greater than those of the persons who were the sellers to him as well as the exporters to the China market. And why the mere chance of the Penang merchant having disposed of his dear bargain should originally have been considered to operate to his prejudice and have formed a ground for his exclusion is of difficult conjecture. Before his deciding upon so important a step as the exclusion, of the Penang merchant feeling as the Government must the invidiousness of the exception, it was it's strict duty to have been perfectly assured of the accuracy of the statement on which it based it's proceedings. We do not know how the Government can act in this matter without a further advance to satisfy the Penang merchants, as we fear that it will be very difficult to retrograde, and as the Calcutta speculators have by this time made up their books and balances they will not listen to any fresh division of the *exuviæ*. The Government must therefore we think make another sacrifice, and it's wisdom will not be purchased perhaps too highly, as it will be chary of commercial intermeddling in future.

The Calcutta *Englishman* reports that hostilities have already commenced with the Burmese, who are stated to have driven in some of our outposts. We do know whether this information be correct, but as we are satisfied that the sooner an arrangement be made with his golden-footed Majesty the better for all parties, we are not sorry that this should have happened at the commencement of the season, so well adapted for the accommodation of statistical bickerings and difficulties.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—OCTOBER 6.

We publish to day a long list of subscriptions to the fund for relieving the distress in the North of Scotland and the Orkneys. The amount is very considerable, exceeding 14,000 Rs. part of which has been remitted in a bill for £500 and the balance is waiting merely for a safe opportunity of remittance on favorable terms. The subscription is as creditable to the humanity and patriotism of the subscribers, as it will be grateful to those whom it will benefit, not for the unexpected amount of it only, but also for the practical proof it affords that when Britons, (and Scotchmen more particularly,) leave their native shore, they forget neither their country nor their obligations to it—

BENGAL HURKARU,—OCT. 7.

DACOITY AND MURDERS,—A native arrived from Jessore, gives the following account of an atrocious dacoity attended with twenty-three murders:—About the 17th or 18th of Shrabun last (31st of July or 1st of August last) an unprecedented dacoity was committed on the river Bhoyrub within the thannah of Cuchoowa, in Zillah Burisal. The particulars are, that a baboo in the employ of the judge saheb, at Burisaul, was on his way home, and while the boat was put to at high fall, within call of the above thannah, which being situated on the banks of the river, the boat was attacked by a large body of men. Assistance was called for, but none came, The dacoits first of all tied up every body on board, viz. the baboo himself, his cook, bramin, two Police peons, who were furnished for his protection, and the crew, nineteen in number,—and pillaged the boat of every article of property it contained, took the vessel to a little distance from shore, cut a hole in the bottom, and it sank with the said unfortunate persons! The amount of property carried off is estimated at several thousand rupees. The only individual who has survived the catastrophe, was the baboo's khansamah, he having gone ashore, on business a little before. He returned while the business of spoliation was going on, and saw most part of the transaction from the shore.

The following morning, at day break, the khansamah proceeded to Burisaul, and informed the magistrate of the occurrence, by whom orders were issued immediately, and measures were taken to ascertain the fact. The boat was taken out of the water and found with the bodies of the men in it, and the offenders captured with goods carried off by them. Our informant states further, that if rumour could be relied upon, the people belonging to the Cuchoowa thanah were the principal actors in the tragedy, and that they are also in durance. The case is under investigation.

ENGLISHMAN.

BURMA.—Intelligence has just been arrived from the Burmah frontier, which has produced a good deal of agitation within the last day or two. The Burman troops have driven in the sentinels and crossed over into Arracan in large numbers. They are now within a few miles of Sandoway not far from Khyuk Phu, and are reported to be committing great excesses. The few Military men [illegible] (only 4 or 5 of them) are hurrying off to put [illegible] at the head of the handful of native troops at [illegible], to endeavor to resist the Burmans; but [illegible] are so small that there is little hope of [illegible] ceeding.

PORT CLEARANCE.

October 2.—For London—*Minerva* and *Jean*.
For the Mauritius—*Earl Powis* and *Britannia*.
3.—For London—*Relience*.
For Liverpool—*Mandarin, Isabella Cooper and Emily*.
For the Mauritius—*Thomas Blyth*.
For Moulmein and Rangoon—*John Stephens*.
For Madras—*Syl*.
4—For London—*Renown* and *Hope*.
For the Mauritius—*Lonach*.
For Singapore and China—*Antonio Pereira*, and *Bengal Packet*.
For Bombay—*Sophia*.

LODHIANA UKHBAR,—SEPT. 17.

LODHIANA.—Two sepoys, named Imam Khan and Pahloowan Khan, belonging to the cantonment at Lodhiana, went out together about four o'clock one afternoon, and proceeded to a place inhabited by dancing women where many other sepoys of their regiment had gone previous to their arrival. While they were amusing themselves with the dancing and singing of the women, Imam Khan struck his companion with a sword and cut his arm in two, and with two other blows, the one on the shoulder and the other across the breast, finished the man. The murderer has made his escape, and the authorities are exerting themselves to trace him out.

EUROPE.

THE COMING ELECTION.

THE Ballot possesses two very different characters: it is an organic change, because it would effect a great alteration in the electoral body, giving the franchise really to those who are at present but nominal voters; it is a practical improvement, because it would save electors from the evils which the possession of the franchise now inflicts upon too many of them. This destruction is very important at the present time. As an organic change, the Ballot will not be a rallying-cry at the coming election any more than Household Suffrage, Triennial Parliaments, Peerage Reform. All those questions, and especially the *Examiner's* "question of questions, have been indefinitely postponed by the last year's proceedings of the Melbourne-Whigs. No longer practical questions, because there is no longer the least prospect of *carrying* any one of them, they have lost their interest with the public. Organic change is not going," as the *Morning Post* says, but gone "out of fashion;*" and we most now look if indeed the political spirit of the country should not sink below zero, to those practical improvements for which alone organic change is at all desirable. As a practical improvement, the Ballot may still be a very interesting question. In that light, too, it is a question which the Conservaties, having regard to their professions of a desire to remove practical evils and promote practical improvements, may consistently support; as they probably will one of those days, rather than continue out of office. This and every other question of practical improvement will perhaps occupy the country more, because questions of organic change are no longer practical, but have been postponed, not to say abandoned. Losing their interest in organic change, the People, we are inclined to think, will now try whether the ends of organic reform—the removal of abuses and promotion of improvements, which *all* politicians profess to desire—may be obtained without that sort of reform as to which agreeing Whigs and Tories differ with the Radicals. For our own part, we are not indisposed to join in this experiment. Not that we are very sangine as to the result; but at present there is nothing else left for those who would take some interest in

* The very calm, we had almost said sobering tone of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH'S excellent address to the Electors of Leeds which appears in our advertising columns, should confirm the *Morning Post* in his view of the state of public feeling as to what is called Reform or Organic change.

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politics. Our own feeling on this subject, however, is of little consequence: do we truly represent that of the public? We believe so, and shall therefore explain it further.

If, at the opening of the present session, the Tories had fairly earned the title of Conservatives—if they had followed the advice of *Blackwood* and the *Standard*, who urged them to introduce a number of measures for the removal of practical abuses and the promotion of practical improvements—this subject would not have required any explanation. In that case, and considering what the Melbourne-Whigs have done with the organic questions, it would now have been plain to every body, that the coming election must turn upon things,—not upon men, or even principles, but upon measures. And such is the tendency of actual circumstances, not because the Tories have established as yet any claim to popular support on the score of practical measures, but because the organic questions are laid aside, and there is nothing left by which to judge of men but the practical measures which they promise to advocate. With the country in such a mood—brought about, be it observed, by the Whigs, who might if they had pleased, have "kept up the steam of organic reform—the distinctive titles of Tory, Whig-Radical, Radical, and even Reformer, have lost their meaning. Henceforth, every public man, not a downright fool, may be an *Improver*, more or less in degree, with more or less of sincerity and ability—a worse or a better workman—but still relying on particualar measures, rather than claptrap words, or names, or party titles, or even general principles. Candidates will say to electors, "What is it that you want?"—electors to candidates, "What will you give us of the many *things* that we should feel as practical benefits?" The mere Tory, or Whig, or Radical, or, as the *Chronicle* calls those Whig candidates who have nothing to say about practical measures, the mere "Queen's men,"—all these will either fall into disrepute and oblivion, or will drop unmeaning party distinctions, and bid for popularity in the only coin that is now of much or any value—namely, things or measures. This new standard is, after all, the best, if it can but be made to work. The experiment, at any rate, is worth trying; and we think so favourable of it, as almost to think the Melbourne-Whigs produced a state of things; under which the old story of "not men, but measure," may at last become a reality.—*Spectator*, *July* 1.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,—Saturday, June 10.

(*Sittings in Banco.*)

THE KING v. KELLY.

A rule was obtained last term calling upon Mr. Fitzroy Kelly to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for sending a challenge to Mr. Rigby Wason. The application arose out of certain letters which were published at the time, having reference to the Ipswich election and the proceedings before the committee of the House of Commons.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. Pollock, and Sir W. Follett this day showed cause against the rule; and Mr. Bingham and Mr. Roebuck were heard in support of it.

The learned Judges having conferred together some short time.

Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court in the following term:—This is an application for a criminal information, which has been made by Mr. Wason, the member for Ipswhich against Mr. Kelly, a member of the bar, and formerly a member of Parliament, with whom he has been in a state of rivalry with reference to the representation of the town of Ipswich. It seems there was a committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into cases of bribery imputed to Mr. Kelly, and to Mr. Dandas and their agents, and other proceedings took place [illegible] on one charge made by Mr. Wason against Mr. Kelly, for the resistance to this rule is principally rested on this—that though Mr. Kelly might have committed a breach of the law, yet that there was such a provocation that no man could be expected quietly to submit to. Now, the assertion Mr. Wason appears to have made against Mr. Kelly is to this extent, and it is repeated this day to the same extent, namely, that he in a solemn manner admitted his own knowledge and consciousness of all the facts of that election, and declared that if all the truth was fully before the committee, the committee would know that Pilgrim's absence was unknown to him, and possibly arose from the acts of those opposed to him. That is the least charge against Mr. Kelly in the statement of his speech. As to particular expressions used in reporting what he said, it does not appear to me there is any sufficient exaggeration imputed to make it anything like a fabrication of that statement; but that whatever a gentleman professes to declare, he knowns must be taken to be as solemnly made as if any obligation or any form of words had been appended to it. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Wason being afterwards at Ipswich, Mr. Wason makes his observations upon these proceedings, and there certainly is some difference when the circumstances of such discussion may be after the lapse of so considerable a period of time after they had taken place. On the second occasion Mr. Kelly went again down to canvass the electors, and Mr. Wason then goes and makes his recent observations. Now, I confess, for my part, that one candidate has a full right to observe on all the pretensions of any rival candidate, and to make free observations on all the conduct and language a candidate has held, and that more particularly so with reference to the constituents; and therefore, supposing that Mr. Wason had confined himself to observations he really believed to be true, however serious the imputation, I am not prepared to say that such an observation would make him amenable to censure. Now, on this part of the case, it appears to me that there is a defect in Mr. Wason's statement, because the certainly imputes the falsehood of the asseveration, and that Pilgrim was absent with the knowledge of Mr. Kelly, and yet in his affidavit he does not state that he believed that fact to be true. He states that there had been such things appearing in print; but I think a gentleman does not place himself entirely in the right in making such a charge, unless when questioned in any way he is prepared to say, upon his oath that he believed the truth of his own imputation. After this, Mr. Kelly writes a letter, calling for satisfaction, in consequence of the imputation, and to this Mr. Wason answers, that he shall give no reply to that letter until Mr. Kelly has relieved himself from those imputations. It is certain, that no man can obtain a right by calumniating another to call upon him to clear himself from the imputation; he cannot be in a better position, unless he shows he has acted in the full belief of the truth of the imputation cast, and in the full confidence that he is doing it in exercise of privileges belonging to him, Mr. Wason had no right to call upon Mr. Kelly for that clearance. He cannot set up the application he now makes, without showing that he then believed that imputation to be founded in truth; but that is not all. Mr. Wason goes further, and at the time he is contemplating an appeal to this court, he writes to Mr. Kelly, stating in effect that if he gave the explanation he was ready to meet him, and a letter in which he makes a joint appeal to the public and to this court. We held on a recent occasion that parties who thus take their vengeance into their own hands are not to come and make this court-operate with them but they must come for the protection of this court and rely upon it, and if they take upon their own mode it is for them to abide by those measures and this court will not interfere. Upon these grounds without entering into other parts of the case, it appears to me that Mr. Wason is not before the court in that situation in which he would be entitled to have his rule made absolute. I think therefore that this rule must be discharged; but taking all the circumstances into consideration it appears to me that it should not be discharged with costs.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

Sydney Smith, after lying fallow for these twenty years, is now *cropping* again. His absence in the duties of his country living, and what a learned divine once called, "the vexatious bustle of a new bishop," operated as a formidable impediment to his career of a pleasantry; and, while he lay unknown, a young generation started up, and the Luttrels, Alvanleys, Hamiltons, Sharpes, *cum multis aliis*, carried off the honours. But he is now reviving, and in these days of dullness and reform, he is well worth making the most of as a relic of the older and better times. His *rationale* of the flight of Evans and his Isle of Dogs heroes is excellent. "You ask the reason why three thousand Englishmen ran away before the Carlists?" said he.—"Nothing can be plainer. Recollect that the Carlists wore blue jackets. When they appeared, coming from behind Hernani, the Legion took them for the Metropolitan Police, and instantly thought of getting out of the way. A Carlist, who had been in London, at that moment cried out, 'Stop thief!' The well known sound set them to their heels; and they never stopped until they had the gates of St Sebastian shut behind them."

The next repartee is doubtful as to its paternity. Its fame, however, is generally given to Lord Alvanly.

"I have just come from calling on De Roos," said Lord Sefton; he was not at home, and I left my card,"

"Did you *mark* it?" was the question.

"Mark it? No," said Lord Sefton.

"Well, then, you may be assured, De Roos will not take it for an *honour*."

Talleyrand is the only man alive who has the art of *doing* witty things. On the death of Charles the Tenth, he drove through Paris for a couple of days wearing a white hat. He carried a crape in his pocket. When he passed through the Fauxbourg of the Carlists, the crape was instantly twisted round his hat; when he came into the quarter of the Tuileries, the crape was instantly slipt off and put into his pocket again.

Sydney Smith, preaching a charity sermon, frequently repeated the assertion, that, of all nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and the love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectations, and he said, that he had evidently made a great mistake, and that his expression should have been, that they were distinguished for the love of their specie.

The late Lord Mulgrave was a Whig in his youth, but when he arived at the use of his understanding became, as all men under similar circumstances do, a Tory. But his conversion was not to be forgiven by the Whigs. On his son (the present Lord Mulgrave) making a speech of some promise in the House of Commons, Sydney Smith observed, that Lord Mulgrave must have looked on such an ebullition with the same feeling as a hen which has hatched a brood of ducklings, sees them rundown to the water's edge and swim.

Dr. Parr lived in a perpetual struggle for celebrity. Whatever any man did, wrote, or talked, in the way of renown, Parr instantly struck off in the same course, and clumsily figured for fame. Junius and Johnson were two thorns in his side. He was for ever distanced by both, yet for ever struggling himself out of breath to make up the distance. To efface the fame of Junius he tried political writing. He had the bitterness and the pomp, but as he had neither the wit nor the vigour of his original he was flung back into the herd of imitators. Johnson's conversational powers next stung his ambition, but then he could [illegible] the pedantry, and his only reward was the appropriate title, by Porson, of the "Brumagem Doctor." His next desire was professional distinction. A prodigious Whig, and of course a scorner of political trickery, yet he secretly longed to be a bishop; and in consequence of the longing, exhibited such a sudden admiration for Mr. Pitt, that when the Whigs came in at last, they left him where they found him. Still, to the last, the Episcopal dream had not quite vanished from his pillow. He actually compiled a series of rules which he determined to make the law of his bishopric, when he should get it. He put on the Episcopal wig and apron, and indulged himself in the thought that he had thus, at least, made a step in Episcopacy. But is was not to be;—his obscurity was fixed. He smoked life away, amused *he* died, the light of the empire would be snuffed out; and finally departed without the right to have the mitre on the plating of his coffiin.

A great many of the best things said by the celebrated Burke were uttered in the course of those debates, when the foolish fashion of the time emptied the benches at his rishing. His being an Irishman, being of the middle order, and his being totally above the calibre of the fashionable triflers who would listen to nothing but an epigram, could understand nothing but a *double entendre*, often left him nearly alone with the necessary attendants of Ministers on the Treasuary bench. On one of these nights he animadverted, in strong terms, on some acts of the Cabinet, George Onslow, who probably thought that he had now some chance of distinction by grappling with Burke, and showing, if not his wishdom, at least his zeal, started up and said, haughtily, that he must call the honourable member to a sense of his duty, and no man should be suffered in his presence to insult the Sovereign. Burke listened, and when Onslow had disburthened himself of his loyalty, gravely addressed the Speaker. "Sir, the honorable member has exhibited much ardour but little discrimination. He should know that, however I may reverence the King, I am not at all bound, nor at all inclined to extend that reverence to his Ministers. I may honour his Majesty, but, Sir, I can see no possible reason for honouring," and he glanced round the Treasury bench, "'his Majesty's man-servant and maid-servant, his ox and his *ass!*'"

Mrs and Miss Newman, the shoplifters, who were lately sent to the Penitentiary, are becoming again the topic of the newspapers. Why those women were not both sent off to the South Seas, where they might have improved by picking oakum, or amusing themselves with the pastoral employment of skinning kangaroos, we cannot comprehend. We understand that but a short interval is to elapse before *Miss* Newman is to emerge from her present obscurity, as one of the stars of fashionable life; it being obviously an infinite pity to immure such a pair of brown eyes, such a set of white teeth, and so much knowledge of the ways of mankind, in a prison. We have not yet heard that Sarah Gale, the survivor of Greenacre, has yet received any intimation of a change in her sentence; but haggard cheeks and grey eyes will do remarkably well for New South Wales. Greenacree in now past patriotism, yet he was a loss to the cause. The speeches of the Humeites at the Westminster election were mere plagiarism from his Treatise on Government. He was a Radical cut off in his prime; he was a republican to the spinal marrow; all for purity of all kinds; for abolishing corruption in all quarters; for justice to the world's end. In short, he was a Joseph in principle; but he had the merit of being sincere enough, bold enough, and steady enough to carry out his principle. He not merely recommended insurrection—he embarked in it. Greenacre was one of the heroes of the Cato Street affair; a capital conception, which took the most effectual plan of silencing ministerial wickedness, by cutting ministerial throats. On that occasion it is understood that he was one of the half dozen who jumped out of the window. But he was an orator, too, and foremost in the ranks of reform. His public virtues recommended him so strongly to the patriotism of Southwark, that he was made chairman of the committee of the Reform candidate; and, after having done his duty there by denouncing public voice, went home and probably finished his evening by strangling one of his wives. He was a theologian, too, on the new model—abhorred priestcraft, superstition, and all other infractions of the natural rights of the mind, insisted on the native purity of the heart, and spent the remainder of the night, when he happened to grow tired of instructing mankind in morals, in cheating the excise. It is unfortunate that he was carried off before the Westminster election; he would have made a capital figure on the hustings. He had the genuine look of a patriot. A common place phisiognomist would have pronounced him a scoundrel at first sight. His sullen and bailiff-shunning look, his downward eye, the bitter mixture of malignity and meanness that dyed every feature of his countenance, might seem to have marked him for the scaffold; but they equally marked him for the hustings. The gentleman in Marylebone who boats of having invented a new gin and a new religion, the gentleman in Bryastone Square who acts as common conduit to all the vilenesses of faction, the chieftain of the nation of St. Giles's, all might have envied Greenacre his intrepidity, and all may require it before they leave this scene of their labours. Lovely in their lives, who can or ought to divide them in their deaths? Devoted as they have been, during their turbid existence, to public wrongs, who can but wish to see them give an example of public rights;—living only for their country's cause, who but recommend that they should die for the good of their country?—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Novel Conviction under the Game Laws.—On the 10th inst. Henry Cox and George Bradbury, the former apprenticed to Mr. Charles Goodall, and the latter journeyman to Mr. Benjamin Carledge, butchers, of Nottingham, were sent by their masters to Dale Abbey, in Derbyshire, for some calves, for which purpose they had each of them a horse and cart; they took with them a small mongrel bitch, which rode in the cart driven by Bradbury all the way they went, but ran by the side of and under the carts on their return. They declare most solemnly they never missed her from off the highway: that they never saw her in any field, and that they came from Stanton to Woollaton at the rate of between six and seven miles an hour without ever stopping; and in this statement they are confirmed by a young man of the name of Day, who accompanied them. However summonses were served upon them for being in the pursuit of or beating for game on the estate of John Sherwin, Esq., of Bramcote. Mr. Cartledge called upon Mr. Sherwin to explain the case to him: he told him that he had the highest possible opinion of Bradbury, who, as well as Cox and Day, all declared they had neither pursued game, nor had the bitch. Mr. Sherwin replied, that, if they would admit the offence, the matter should be settled; but Mr. Cartledge, with the honest indignation of a man who was convinced of the innocence of the persons charged, refused to make the admission, and on Saturday week the hearing took place at the County-hall, in the presence of Mr. Sherwin, whose gamekeeper, Peter Scattergood, laid the information, and Thomas Husband, a sort of under-keeper, swore that he saw the bitch running after game as the young men were going, and therefore he was on the look-out for them on their return, and that when they approached Mr. Sherwin's residence they "loo'd" on the bitch after a hare, but admitted he did not see them leave the carts on which they were riding, and upon this paltry charge the young men were convicted. Mr. Edge, of Strelley, near Nottingham, [illegible] was also present, and when the clerk of the Magistrates stated that the young men were convicted in the penalty of 5s. and costs, Mr. Edge exclaimed "No, no! £5 and costs. We must make an example of these butchers; they think they are tolerated to run their dogs over any one's grounds, this will be a warning for the rest;" and the young men, or rather their masters, had to pay for each of them £5, the penalty, and 11s. for costs, for an offence, of which, if they would have admitted their guilt, would have been settled without any proceedings, but of which all the young men most solemnly declared they were innocent. We have no hesitation in stating that this is a conviction against both the spirit and the letter of the law, and a frightful precedent, for no one travelling on the highway with a dog, if there be game about, but would be at the mercy of informers and game-keepers. The bitch alluded to, we understand, would just have as much chance of catching a hare as a turtle.—*Times.*

Another Balloon Accident to Mrs. Graham.—On Thursday week Mrs. Graham made another ascent from the Yorkshire Stingo, accompanied by her husband, and a gentleman connected with the Surrey Zoological Gardens, named Warwick. The descent took place under fearful circumstances. The grappling irons were thrown out at Gatton, Surrey, but did not come in contact with anything calculated to arrest its progress, and a sudden gust of wind catching the machine it was carried over Reigate-hill, and came with great force against the Iron Suspension-bridge. The net-work was torn asunder, and both Mr. and Mrs. Graham were thrown out, Mr. Warwick, anticipating danger, had placed himself at the bottom of the car, and thus escaped being precipitated. He was still in great danger, the balloon, being relieved from the weight of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, having ascended rapidly, proceeding in the direction of Reigate. The gas, however, escaping rapidly, the balloon fell in a field about a mile distant from the bridge, and Mr. Warwick got out unhurt. Mr. Graham sustained no injury, and with Mr. Warwick returned to town the same evening. Mrs. Graham was at first believed to have sustained considerable injury, as she was taken up nearly insensible, and removed to the Gatton Arms Inn; but as she recovered from the fright, it was found that she had received only a slight wound over her right eye, but that her ancle was much sprained. Mr. Crunden, landlord of the Inn, in whose field the balloon decended, being from home at the time, his men detained the balloon for the damage done the clover by the trampling of the people who went to assist in securing it. On his return, he unhesitatingly ordered it to be delivered up; and on Saturday evening Mrs. Graham returned to town, bringing the balloon with her Let Mrs. Graham beware of a third accident.—*Bell's Life in London.*

Grand Rifle March.—The greatest excitement prevailed on Wednesday at Chalk farm, in consequence of the grand rifle match for a superb silver cup being appointed to be shot for on that morning, at 200 yards from the shoulder. The match being open to all England, or rather all the world had, having been anticipated for the last twelve months, all the crack shots from various parts of the kingdom assembled on the ground; and, what was remarkable, a company of Swiss gentlemen, who had come from Geneva for the express purpose of contending with the English riflemen, whose fame had reached their ears in their native country. The Swiss gentlemen alluded to were selected by their countrymen as being the ablest representatives of their skill and science, and were worthy to contend with their English competitors. The shooting was of the very first-rate order, and it was doubtful to whom the prize would belong; but after a severe struggle the palm of victory was awarded to Mr. Margary, who hit 24 out of the 25 shots allowed to each competitor, out of which he struck five bulls' eyes. Mons. Gunival, a Swiss gentleman, struck 20, and out of them eight bulls' eyes. Mr. A. Margary, 20, of which there were five bulls' eyes. The day was very windy.—*Examiner.*

Miscellaneous Statistics of Paris.—The following miscellaneous contributions to the statistics—romantic, poetical, dramatic, matrimonial, extra-matrimonial and gastronomic—of the French capital, we give on the authority of a German journal:—"In the years 1835, 177 new romances were published in France, of which eleven only were translations. Those 166 original romances were the work of 144 authors: 27 were ladies; nearly a fifth of the whole number. The same year produced 299 new poems, and 151 new dramatic pieces.—In 1835 were born in private residences in Paris, 9,637 legitimate male children, and 9,207 legitimate female children. The number of illegitimate children born in private houses during the same year, amounted to 2,747 boys, and 2,669 girls. In the public hospitals the total amount of legitimate births was but 517, while that of illegitimate births in the same establishments, was 4,444. Of the illegitimate children 2,459 were acknowledged by their fathers.—The total number of dead bodies exhibited at the Morgue consisted of 226 mile, and 42 female.—The total number of births was 29,792; of deaths, 24,792; majority of births 5,000.—The increase of the population during the year 1835, calculated throughout France amounted to 166,338 souls. The price of the oysters consumed in Paris, in the course of the same year, was 1,120,562 francs.—*Ibid.*

The Queen's Accession.—The accession of a very young female to the throne of this country is an event unprecedented in the history of the kingdom. Indeed, without regard to sex, the youthful Princess assumes the full regal power at an earlier age than any of her predecessors. The previous instances of young princes ascending to the exalted station of an English monarch have been in the cases of minors, which have consequently required the interposition of regencies. Henry III, Richard II, Henry VI, Edward V, and Edward VI were all minors, and a regency, that fruitful cause of intrigue and evil ambition, was required under each. All the other sovereigns of England had, at least, passed the ordinary nonage of 21 years before they wore the crown. Some persons confined for criminal offences entertained an unfounded hope, that, on the accession of a new sovereign to the throne, that they would, with others, be enlarged. This is a mistaken notion; there have been instances of debtors to the crown being set at liberty on such occasions.—*Liverpool Courier, July 5.*

Iron Steamer for the Pacha of Egypt.—Last Thursday we had in our river one of those beautiful displays for which our localities are so advantageously situated. The Egyptian, Iron steamer, constructed by Mr. John Laird, by order of Messrs. R. Zwilchenbart and Co., for the private use of the Pacha of Egypt, commenced plying on the river opposite our piers, and, from the speed she displayed, may be considered the fastest of her power in this country. She measures one hundred and twenty-five feet in length by eighteen broad, and draws only three feet water, and her model is of the neatest and most elegant form we ever witnessed. The arrangements of the cabins and the elegance of their outfit, we particularly admired. Altogether, we are fully convinced she will give satisfaction, and be admired wherever she may go. At two o'clock Mr. Z.'s private signal was hoisted, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen were collected together, and enjoyed a sail up and down the river till late in the evening. They partook of a collation prepared on board, on which occasion Mr. Zwilchenbart, after the health of our young Queen had been given, took the opportunity of congratulating the [illegible] and energetic powers of mind of H. A. R., the Pacha of Egypt, who is bringing the old, bigoted, and degenerated world fast round to our European state of civillisation, and his health was enthusiastically received, with a wish, that he might live long enough to complete his task.—*Albion.*

A Residence in the American West.—The following laconic dialogue shows, not unfairly, even if it be a mere jest, how acceptable means of transport would be to western settlers.—"Whose land is this that you bought?" "Mogg's." "What's the soil?" "Bogs." "What's the climate?" "Fogs." "What do you get to eat?" "Hogs." "What did you build your house of?" "Logs." "Have you any neighbours?" "Frogs."—*Society in America.*

Napolean's Independence of Female Influence.—On another occasion, of a a similar kind, I saw the emperor in a most violent rage. A Lieutenant-colonel had sent him a letter, soliciting promotion, and adding, that, should he obtain it, he had two daughters, who would be too happy to throw themselves at the feet of their good emperor, and thank him for the benefit conferred on their father. The good emperor was furiously indignant, and he said to me,—"I don't know what withholds me from having this infamous letter inserted in the order of the day of the writer's regiment." He made some inquiries respecting this officer, and he learned, that he had been a *Septembriseur*, and a friend of Robespierre and Fleuriot; and that, moreover, he had attained the age which would qualify him for retirement. The emperor, therefore, immediately granted him the retiring pension. He extended his generosity to the two daughters, who were amiable young females, and totally unconscious of the infamous project entertained by their father. The emperor settled a small pension on each of them on condition of their leaving Paris, and retiring to their native city. This fact reflects the highest credit on Napoleon. His estimable qualities are not sufficiently known. The sovereigns of Europe were bent on his destruction, but they will live to deplore his downfall. With him fell the key-stone to the monarchical arch. The present race of kings have not power to stem the revolutionary torrent, which, sooner or or later, will certainly sweep them from the face of the earth.—*Evening's with Prince Cambaceres.*

Honour among Thieves.—A few evenings ago a M. D——, to amuse himself while waiting for admission at the door of the Opera House, extracted the pocket handkerchief of a friend who stood before him. A strange "gentleman" standing behind him observing this act, with many apologies, immediately restored M. D—— his silver snuff-box, which be had transferred to his own pocket a few moments previous, saying, "I never steal from a brother of the tread." M. D——was as much astonished as pleased at the recovery of his property, which he had never missed, and advised his honest *friend* to decamp without loss of time.

The Fashion of a Name.—On the 4th instant, the day on which the Duchess of Orleans entered Paris, there were ninety inscriptions of new-born children; out of this number thirty female infants received the name of Helena, and twenty-five males that of Ferdinand.

Fire Escapes.—At the trial of Mr. Merryweather's fire escape and fire engines at Hungerford Market, on Wednesday, we are told that by the aid of three lengths of suction pipe a column of water brought from the Thames was delivered at a height of 100 feet, flying over the flagstaff above the Dolphin Tavern. Ladder fire escapes were raised 45 feet, and several safe descents made by their means. Mr. Baddeley, Captain Manby, and other scientific and philanthropic inventors were present.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.